

ARTICLE 7

SECTION 5

RESIDENCE

1. GENERAL

Residence in the State of California is an eligibility requirement for Medi-Cal. This section defines residency requirements and explains how a person may establish residence in California. The effect on the residency status of a person temporarily absent from the state is clarified in this section. Worker actions required when an applicant/beneficiary uses a P.O. Box or a Commercial Mail Receiving Agency (CMRA) address are also specified in this section.

2. ESTABLISHING CALIFORNIA RESIDENCE

In making a determination of an applicant's residency, staff are to "weigh" all of the available information and to find that the applicant is (**or is not**) a resident of California based on a finding that is supported by a "preponderance of the credible evidence." In other words, a determination of an applicant's residency must reflect whichever conclusion is more likely to be true, based on all the information available.

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Staff are required to find that an applicant is not a resident of California when the available information supports that finding. Conversely, when there is no evidence to the contrary, staff must accept the applicant's claim of California residency when supported by the evidence required in Item 3B. The final decision about an applicant's residency is based on the county's determination of what is supported by the available evidence.

Providing one of the items specified in Item 3B as acceptable evidence of residency does not necessarily support a finding that the applicant is a resident of California, if other facts conflict. When the worker becomes aware of information that contradicts an applicant's claim of California residency, and determines that the applicant is not a resident of California, it is important to note in the case file those facts that support a such finding, and the reasons of that finding. **If, after reviewing all of the available evidence, the worker is unable to determine whether or not the applicant's claim of California residency is true, the worker shall request an investigation of the facts in the case prior to making a final eligibility determination.** Applicant's statement on the MC210 along with the evidence provided shall be accepted for purposes of establishing California residence unless there is "evidence to the contrary."

California residence may be established in either of the following if verification requirements are met:

- A. The applicant is physically present and is living in California with the intention to remain permanently or for an indefinite period.
- B. The applicant is physically present, is living in California, and entered the State with a job commitment or to seek employment, whether or not currently employed.

When a person cannot provide evidence of residency which shows intent to remain permanently or indefinitely, but claims that he or she entered the state to work or seek work (whether or not currently employed), the worker will request evidence of employment or evidence that the person is seeking employment.

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Once California residency is established, it continues until residence is established in another state or country as defined in 7. below.

C. Job Commitment/Seeking Employment

Applicants who claim to be California residents because they entered the state with a job commitment or to seek employment must provide evidence of this claim.

An applicant may establish California residency even if he/she plans to return to a residence in another state, provided that he/she resides in California during the period of employment or while seeking employment, and provides verification of that fact. A person who commutes to California for employment, while living in another State or country, is not a resident of California.

Acceptable employment documents are those provided by the employer or prospective employer to the applicant and appear to be genuine, examples include:

- 1) Contract or offer letters from an employer in the State of California.
- 2) Pay stubs in the applicant's name.
- 3) A lay-off notice.
- 4) An employment contract.

D. Separate Residences

Family members may establish separate residences with no break in marital or family ties. When this occurs, only those family members who meet the residency requirements of this Article are eligible for Medi-Cal.

E. Children Living With Their Parents

The residency status of children living with their parents is the same as that of their parents. However, parents who do not meet residency requirements may establish residence for their children if both of the following conditions are met. The parents must:

- 1) Intend for their children to remain in California on other than a temporary basis; and
- 2) Have made arrangements for the children to remain in California independent of the parents.

3. VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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A. Who Must Provide Verification of Residence

Every Medi-Cal applicant is required to provide verification of California residence except:

- 1) Children whose parents are also applying for Medi-Cal. In these cases, the residency of children is established as that of their parents.
- 2) The spouse of a person whose residency has been verified unless the spouse lives at another address and is requesting Medi-Cal.
- 3) The unmarried parent of a child for whom Medi-Cal is requested if the other parent's residency has been verified.
- 4) Adults or children in the care of a government agency located in California, provided that the county has verified that the person is the responsibility of such an agency.
- 5) Minor consent applicants.
- 6) Applicants transitioning directly to Medi-Cal from a cash-based public assistance program with no break in aid (i.e. applicants coming from EDWARDS, TMC or RAMOS benefits), unless there is evidence that contradicts the residency determination of the cash program. The case must document that the applicant is transitioning directly to Medi-Cal from a cash-based public assistance program.

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B. Verification Of Residency

For every Medi-Cal applicant who is required to verify residency, California residency is not established unless both of the following conditions are met:

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- 1) The applicant has signed the MC 210, SAWS 2 or an MC 212 (Medi-Cal Residency Declaration) that both of the following conditions are met:
 - a) The applicant does not maintain a principal residence outside of California; and
 - b) The applicant is not receiving Public Assistance outside California.

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When an applicant is unable to make this declaration because he or she claims an out-of-state principal residence, that is exempt per Article 9, Section 4, the County will determine if the evidence provided by the applicant to verify residency, supports that the applicant is a California resident.

An applicant may receive public assistance from another state or country if it can be shown that the issuing agency knows that the applicant is a resident of California and if those benefits are sent directly to an address in California in the applicant's name (or in the name of a bona fide caretaker). See 7-2-Item 12, for additional information regarding receipt of public assistance from another state or country.

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Exception: Unmarried couple living together with a common child. Only the person completing the application must make the required residency declarations.

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Clarification
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- 2) The applicant provides one of the following items which has a California address. It does not need to be the current address. Documents provided by a homeless applicant/beneficiary must be considered even if it does not include an address. Evidence includes:

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- a) A current and valid drivers license or identification card, issued by the California Department of Motor Vehicles in the applicant's name,
- b) A current and valid California vehicle registration in the applicant's name,
- c) A document showing that the applicant is employed in California,
- d) A document showing that the applicant has registered with a public or private employment service in California,
- e) Evidence that the applicant has enrolled his or her children in a school in California,
- f) Evidence that the applicant is receiving Public Assistance other than Medi-Cal in California,
- g) Voter Registration Documents:

(1) Voter Registration Form And/Or Receipt

The Voter Registration Form (Appendix B1, Sample A), when completed and signed by the person who wishes to register to vote, constitutes a written declaration which shows that the bearer has declared under penalty of perjury to live at the address shown on the form. Generally, if the voter registration form is mailed by someone other than the registrant, the registrant is given a Registration Form Receipt (Appendix B1, Sample B) signed by the person who will forward the completed registration form to the appropriate election administrator for processing.

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According to California Code of Regulations, Section 50320(b) regarding the general residency requirement, "A declaration, affidavit or other statement from the applicant or any other person that the applicant is a resident of California is unacceptable as verification of residency in the absence of other credible evidence that supports a finding that the applicant is a resident of California." This means that a Voter Registration Form and/or Receipt, by itself, is not sufficient to establish that the applicant is a resident of California. However, a copy of the Voter Registration Form/Receipt, along with other evidence the applicant may provide to support his/her claim of California residency, is acceptable.

(2) Voter Notification Card

The Voter Notification Card (Appendix B2) is the document mailed to voters as official evidence of registration to vote. This card is sent to the address indicated on the Voter Registration Form and is not forwarded by postal authorities to another address. Therefore, the Voter Notification Card serves as rudimentary evidence that the bearer lives at the address indicated and by itself is acceptable as evidence of California residency.

However, if there is credible evidence which contradicts an applicant's claim of California residency, a Voter Notification Card, by itself, may not be sufficient to support a finding of California residency. Other evidence must also be considered in making a residency determination.

Also, if the Voter Registration Card was issued by a previous county of residence, it might not be indicative of current residency in the State. In this situation, the worker must determine whether the applicant has established residence in another state or country since the time the Voter Registration Card was issued.

If the applicant recently resided in another state or country, and provides a Voter Registration Card issued by a California County during a prior period of residence in this state, the Voter Registration Card itself is not sufficient to establish current California residency in the absence of other credible evidence.

(3) Abstract of Voter Registration

The Abstract of Voter Registration (Appendix B3) is an official document issued to a registrant who has lost his/her Voter Registration Card. This replacement document shows that the person named was on record as a registered voter in that county at the time the abstract was issued. Such a document is similar in substance to the Voter Notification Card. In determining residency, an Abstract of Voter Registration should be viewed like a Voter Notification Card as discussed above.

- h) A current California rent/mortgage receipt or utility bill in the applicant's name, or

NOTE: Rent receipts provided by a relative will be accepted only if no other documentation listed above can be obtained and the relative completes and signs form MC 210 S-I declaring under penalty of perjury, that the information provided is true and correct.

An applicant who pays rent to a relative with in-kind services may provide verification of such payments as evidence of California residency. Evidence

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of in-kind payments can include a written statement from the relative identifying the type of service provided along with an MC 210 S-I.

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- i) If the applicant is unable to provide one of the above specified documents, the worker can consider "other evidence." Other evidence includes, but not limited to, evidence provided by an agency located in California, that supports a finding that the applicant is a resident of California (i.e. affidavit from a homeless shelter or court documents). Before the worker can consider "other evidence," the applicant must have signed an MC 214 form.

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A sworn statement from the applicant or any other person is not acceptable verification of residency.

Residency of an applicant living with his/her spouse may be verified using documents which identify the spouse, whether or not the spouse is applying for Medi-Cal.

4. EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY

In general, evidence to the contrary is any information available to the county that contradicts an applicant's claim that he/she is a resident of California. This evidence may include, but is not limited to, information or documents which show the applicant:

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- Entered the State for a visit or other temporary purposes.
- At the time of application, has plans to leave the State to return to another state or country (for example, the applicant has a return airline ticket) and the applicant has not previously established and continuously maintained residency in California.
- Has a spouse and/or minor children remaining in another state or country who lived with the applicant immediately prior to his/her arrival in California.
- Entered the State to obtain medical care.
- Was granted short-term legal entry to obtain medical care.
- Possesses a Border Crossing Card, or a visa of a temporary nature, such as a B-1/B-2 visa.
- Operates a business or maintain a home outside of California.
- Has motor vehicles registered in another state or country.
- Has children attending school in another state or country.
- Receives public benefits from another state or country.

5. APPLICANTS WITH A BORDER CROSSING CARD OR NONIMMIGRANT VISA

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A. Border Crossing Card

Border Crossing Cards (BCC) are issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) to aliens who state that they reside in another country. Before the INS issues a BCC, the alien must affirm and provide documentation to the INS that he/she intends to enter the U.S. for a temporary period only and then intends to return to his/her residence in the other country. MPG Article 7, Section 2, Item 1 clearly states that California residency is a requirement for Medi-Cal eligibility. Accordingly, given the requirements for receipt of a BCC, possession of a valid and current card is a strong evidence that the holder is not a resident of the State of California and is not eligible for Medi-Cal benefits.

In exceptional cases, an alien with a BCC may establish residence in California by presenting persuasive evidence that he/she is a resident. This evidence must clearly show that the alien has taken steps consistent with his or her stated intent to live in California permanently or indefinitely or has entered the state for employment reasons. The claim of California residence must be evaluated in the contest of all available information. Providing information to support residency does not necessarily support a finding that the applicant is a resident of California. After considering all available information, the worker may still determine that the applicant is not a California resident.

B. Nonimmigrant Visa

Persons possessing nonimmigrant visas are permitted entry into the U.S. for purposes such as visiting this country for business or pleasure, etc. At the port of entry, the INS frequently stamps the I-94 with permission for the person to stay for a period of six months or less.

A valid and current visa (including but not limited to B-1/B-2 visas) which allows entry for a period of less than one year constitutes strong evidence that the bearer is NOT a resident of California and therefore, unless he/she presents persuasive evidence to the contrary, is not eligible for any Medi-Cal benefits.

If an applicant claims to be a California resident and is able to present one of the required residency verification, but is also known to possess a valid and current nonimmigrant visa which allows entry for more than one year, the worker must refer the case for a State Medi-Cal investigation of residency before making a final determination.

Refer to Appendix A for examples and types of nonimmigrant visas.

6. TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM THE STATE

A. Absence for 60 Days or Less

When a Medi-Cal applicant/beneficiary is temporarily absent from the state for periods of 60 days or less, his/her residency status will not be affected. An absence of 60

days or less will be presumed to be a temporary absence unless there is evidence to the contrary.

An application, reapplication, restoration or redetermination from an applicant or beneficiary who is temporarily absent from the state for 60 days or less will be accepted.

B. Absence for More Than 60 Days

When a Medi-Cal applicant/beneficiary is absent from the state for more than 60 days, it will be presumed that the applicant/beneficiary intends to establish residence outside the state unless he/she provides a written statement which states:

- 1) An intent to return to California; and
- 2) One of the following circumstances applies:
 - a) Illness or emergency prohibits the applicant/beneficiary's return to California; or
 - b) Family members with whom the applicant/beneficiary lives are California residents and are physically present in the state; or
 - c) The applicant/beneficiary maintains California housing arrangements.

When a beneficiary is absent from the State for more than 60 days, the County must request verification of residency.

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7. TERMINATION OF CALIFORNIA RESIDENCE

Unless there is evidence to the contrary, California residence is considered to be terminated when an applicant/beneficiary leaves California and then takes any of the following actions in another state:

- A. Purchases, leases or rents or residence; or
- B. Becomes employed; or
- C. Obtains an out-of-state driver's license; or
- D. Applies for aid in another state.

The worker will discontinue the Medi-Cal case effective the last day of the month in which residence terminated, if 10-day notice can be given. If 10-day notice cannot be given, the worker will discontinue the case effective the last day of the following month.

8. DEATH DURING ABSENCE FROM THE STATE

An applicant/beneficiary who dies during an absence from the state will be considered a resident of if there is evidence that the conditions of 6. above were met at the time of death.

9. PERSONS ON PAROLE

An applicant on parole from a correctional or other institution may establish California residence.

10. PERSONS LIVING ON LAND LEASED OR OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES

An applicant/beneficiary who is living within the boundaries of California on land owned or leased by the Federal Government is considered a California resident.

11. P.O. BOXES

Whenever a Medi-Cal applicant/beneficiary requests that the Medi-Cal card be sent to a P.O. Box, the worker will handle the case as follows:

- A. The worker will ask the applicant/beneficiary the reasons for requesting the use of a P.O. Box rather than the home address. During this process, the worker will inform the applicant/beneficiary that residency is a condition of eligibility for Medi-Cal and that any change in address must be reported.
- B. The request for use of a P.O. Box must be in writing and include the reasons why a P.O. Box is needed, and length of time the P.O. Box will be used.
- C. New statements are to be obtained with any change of address and at annual redeterminations.
- D. Statements should be filed under the "Miscellaneous" tab of the case folder.

Although it is the County's policy that P.O. Boxes be used only when the beneficiary has had problems with mail delivery at their current address, State regulations in Medi-Cal do not permit the denial/discontinuance or refusal to mail a Medi-Cal card to persons who insist upon use of a P.O. Box. Clients should be encouraged to correct conditions which necessitate the use of a P.O. Box.

12. COMMERCIAL MAIL RECEIVING AGENCIES (CMRA)

Private mailboxes can be rented through Commercial Mail Receiving Agencies. The worker should evaluate the use of a CMRA mailbox the same as the use of a P.O. Box.

13. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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QUESTION 1:

What are the residency verification requirements for persons eligible for EDWARDS or RAMOS benefits?

ANSWER 1:

Each of these programs provides "temporary" Medi-Cal benefits to persons discontinued from cash-based Medi-Cal pending a review of eligibility for Medi-Cal Only benefits. When a

beneficiary loses cash-based Medi-Cal, it is not necessary to verify California residency prior to granting any temporary Medi-Cal benefits for which he/she is otherwise eligible.

To establish eligibility for continuing Medi-Cal only, most applicants coming directly from EDWARDS or RAMOS benefits should not be required to provide verification of residency. Workers may accept the residency determination of the cash program without requiring verification of residency unless there is evidence that contradicts the residency determination of the cash program.

In all cases, the requirements to be a California resident must be met to establish eligibility for any ongoing Medi-Cal benefits. Therefore, workers must carefully review the beneficiary's residency status and consider any evidence which calls into question the residency determination made by the cash-based program prior to granting continuing eligibility.

If there is evidence to the contrary, workers must require that a beneficiary coming directly from EDWARDS or RAMOS benefits verify his/her residency prior to granting eligibility for ongoing Medi-Cal Only benefits. Workers may use the MC 212 (and other separate residency forms as required) along with the evidence provided by the applicant to meet the residency declaration and evidence requirements in these situations. As always, workers will carefully consider all of the available evidence prior to making a final determination of residency.

Workers will not deny the ongoing eligibility of an EDWARDS or RAMOS beneficiary for failure to establish California residency unless he/she has had an opportunity to provide the declarations and documentation required for verification of residency. Because these persons were previously determined to be residents of California under a cash program, it is especially important to note in the case file the contradictory evidence that provides the basis for denying ongoing Medi-Cal eligibility.

QUESTION 2:

What are the residency verification requirements for persons in a long-term care (LTC) facility?

ANSWER 2:

Persons in a LTC facility who are capable of indicating intent are required to meet all residency verification requirements. However, in order to simplify the evidence requirement for LTC patients, the worker may use verification that the patient is in a LTC facility in California-and is expected to be there permanently or indefinitely-as evidence of residency. This information can be obtained directly from the LTC facility and **MUST** be noted or documented in the case file.

The worker should question any LTC application which includes information that contradicts the claim of California residency. This could include information about an out-of-state spouse, property in another state or country, or evidence that the patient was moved to California to receive services that are not available in another state or country. None of these factors necessarily prevent a person from establishing residency in California, but should be questioned prior to making the final determination about whether the applicant is expected to be in the LTC facility permanently or indefinitely.

If a LTC patient moves out of the facility, the move should be treated as a change of address. There is no need to re-verify California residency as long as the beneficiary relocates in California. The requirements for persons who are in a medical/LTC facility, but are incapable of indicating intent are discussed below.

QUESTION 3:

What are the residency verification requirements for persons who are incapable of indicating intent?

ANSWER 3:

Occasionally it is necessary to determine Medi-Cal eligibility for a person who is incapable of indicating intent. For example, a person who enters a hospital in a comatose state, and most other applicants for whom the county is required to conduct diligent search under Article 4, Section 9 will be incapable of expressing their intent to remain. A person can be considered incapable of indicating intent if the worker obtains documentation that ANY of the following conditions apply; he or she:

- Has an I.Q. of 49 or less or has a mental age of 7 or less;
- Is judged legally incompetent;
- Is found incapable of indicating intent based on medical documentation obtained from a physician, psychologist, or other person licensed by the State in the field of mental retardation.

The determination of residency in these cases depends, in part, on when the applicant became incapable of indicating intent as described below. In most cases, these applicants will be residents of California, but the worker must review the file for any information that has bearing on the applicant's residency.

- A. Persons in a medical/LTC facility who became incapable of indicating intent at or after age 21 C are residents of the state where they are physically present unless another state makes a placement in California. A person placed in a California medical/LTC facility by another state is a resident of the placing state. If it is unknown at what age an adult became incapable of indicating intent, determine residency as if he/she became incapable at or after age 21.

No evidence of residency is required in these cases other than documentation that the prospective beneficiary does in fact reside in a facility in California, unless he/she was placed in California by another state. Unless placed by another state, the required documentation can be as simple as a note in the case file that the worker has contacted a facility in California and verified that the applicant is, in fact, residing there. If an applicant was placed in California by a government agency in another state, and that state is unwilling to provide Medicaid coverage, workers should immediately contact P&PDD.

- B. For children in a medical/LTC facility who are incapable of indicating intent and for adults in a medical/LTC facility who became incapable of indicating intent before age 21 C the state of residence is that of his or her parents or legal guardian. If the prospective beneficiary has no parents or guardian, he or she is a resident of the state or country of the person filing the application.

In this situation, the MC 210 is completed on behalf of the prospective beneficiary, but the parent, guardian or person filing the application must provide evidence to establish that he or she (the parent, guardian or person filing the application) is a resident of California. The worker must also obtain documentation that the prospective beneficiary does in fact reside in a facility in California. As noted previously, this evidence can be as simple as a note in the case file documenting that the eligibility worker has verified that fact.

As with any residency determination, workers must consider all of the evidence in the case prior to making a determination. This includes reviewing any information about unusual circumstances surrounding the placement of the individual, out-of-state property, or other factors relevant to determining residency.

QUESTION 4:

Are Title IV-E children placed in California from another state considered to be residents of California for Medi-Cal purposes?

ANSWER 4:

Children placed in California who are receiving Title IV-E payments are residents of California for Medi-Cal purposes even if eligibility for such payments was established in another state prior to placement in California.

Title IV-E recipients placed in California apply for Medi-Cal by completing the MC 250 "Application and Statement of Facts For Child Not Living with a Parent or Relative And For Whom a Public Agency Is Assuming Some Financial Responsibility." Title IV-E recipients are exempt from the residency verification requirements because they are under the care of a government agency located in California.

QUESTION 5:

What are the residency verification requirements for a person who entered the state to seek employment?

ANSWER 5:

In general, the residency verification requirements for a person entering the state to work may be satisfied in the same way as for any other applicant because, in most cases, a person entering the state to seek employment will provide evidence of residency which shows an intent to remain in California permanently or indefinitely. When a person cannot provide evidence of residency which shows intent to remain permanently or indefinitely, but claims that he or she entered the state to work or to seek work (whether or not currently employed), the worker will request evidence of employment or evidence that the person is

seeking employment. The worker must review all of the available evidence to determine if the applicant's claim to be a resident of California (including a claim that he/she is pursuing employment) is supported by the facts in the case. The worker must also carefully consider whether there is any conflicting information which contradicts that claim.

QUESTION 6:

Does entering a medical facility establish residency?

ANSWER 6:

No. Entering a medical facility does not, by itself, establish California residency. However, there are circumstances under which a person from another state or country is placed in a LTC facility in California on a permanent or indefinite basis. In these cases, once placed, an applicant may establish California residency unless the permanency of the placement is questionable. See the responses to Questions 2 and 3 for a discussion of the evidence of residency requirements for LTC patients. In any case, the worker must still review all of the available evidence to determine whether or not the facts support the applicant's claim of California residency.

QUESTION 7:

What are the residency verification requirements for a minor consent applicant seeking Medi-Cal for a child born during the applicant's period of eligibility for Minor Consent Services?

ANSWER 7:

Applicants for Minor Consent Services are exempt from verification of residency at the time that they apply for those services. This exemption is in effect for the duration of the Minor Consent Services, but these applicants, like anyone exempt from verification of residency, must still be residents of California to establish eligibility. Workers must carefully consider all available information when determining the residency of any applicant exempt from verification of residency requirements. The newborn child of a woman receiving minor consent services is not eligible for any Medi-Cal benefits under the minor consent program.

If a woman receiving Minor Consent Services wants Medi-Cal benefits for a newborn, she must complete a new Medi-Cal application. The residency regulations provide that the residency of a child is that of his/her parents as long as the child lives with his/her parents. Therefore, the worker must verify the residency of a woman receiving minor consent services at the time that she applies for Medi-Cal for her newborn.

APPENDIX A

NON-IMMIGRANT VISAS

"B-1"/"B-2"	Visas are admitted for the purpose of visiting this country temporarily for business or pleasure and are not entitled to receive Medi-Cal benefits.
"C"/"D"	Visas are in the same category as above. "C" visa permits immediate and continuous transit through the United States and "D" visa is given to alien crewmen of a vessel or aircraft.

OTHER NON-IMMIGRANT VISAS

Persons possessing certain other non-immigrant visas are permitted into the United States to reside temporarily, for the purpose of pursuing business, study, research and other activities.

"E" Visa	An alien, his/her spouse, minor children who enter to conduct trade or to invest in a business enterprise.
"H" Visa	An alien, his/her spouse and minor children who enter the U.S. to perform services as a nurse or to perform research activities.
"J" Visa	An alien, his/her spouse, minor children who enter the U.S. as scholar, visiting professor, graduate medical student, etc.
"K" Visa	An alien, including his/her minor children who is a fiancée of a U.S. citizen.
"L" Visa	An alien, including his/her spouse and minor children, who enter the U.S. to work for a firm/corporation with whom he/she was employed outside the country.
"M" Visa	An alien, including his/her spouse and minor children, who enter the U.S. to obtain special vocational training.

APPENDIX A

(Effective 05/17/93)

NON-IMMIGRANT VISA AND STATE RESIDENCY

Persons who possess the following non-immigrant visas must provide evidence of intent to remain before residency can be established and restricted Medi-Cal benefits issued:

“B-1” / “B-2” Visas are admitted for the purpose of visiting this country temporarily for business or pleasure and are not entitled to receive Medi-Cal benefits, unless they provide evidence of intent to remain.

EXAMPLE 1:

Person A enters the United States with a B-1/B-2 visa to visit a family member for approximately six months and then returns to his/her residence in a foreign country. During the visit, the person suffers a heart attack and requires emergency care. Person A, who may be otherwise eligible, is not a resident of California and is not entitled to receive Medi-Cal benefits.

EXAMPLE 2:

Person B enters the United States with a B-1/B-2 visa. Person B has entered the United States on a non-immigrant visa with the intention of remaining as an unlawful immigrant. Person B's visa has expired. Person B sets up his/her primary residence and obtains employment in California. Person B, who is otherwise eligible, is a resident of California and is entitled to receive restricted Medi-Cal benefits.

“C”/“D” Visas are in the same category as above. “C” visa permits immediate and continuous transit through the United States and “D” visa is given to alien crewman of a vessel or aircraft. C and D visa-holders may establish California residence if they provide evidence of intent to remain.

OTHER NON-IMMIGRANT VISAS

Persons possessing certain other non-immigrant visas are permitted into the United States to reside temporarily, for the purpose of pursuing business, study, research and other activities. These visa-holders set up residency for the period of time their activities last. If otherwise eligible, they may receive restricted Medi-Cal benefits.

“E” Visa An alien, his/her spouse, and minor children who enter to conduct trade or to invest in a business enterprise.

“H” Visa An alien, his/her spouse, and minor children who enter the U.S. to perform services as a nurse or to perform research activities.

APPENDIX B1

SAMPLE A

VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

ARE YOU A U.S. CITIZEN? ☒ YES ☐ NO

1 **FIRST NAME** **MIDDLE NAME** **LAST NAME**
 Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ John X Doe

2 **ADDRESS** Where you live Number Street Apartment No. City State ZIP Code
 1234 Fawn St Sacramento Sacto 95838

3 If No Street Address Describe Where you live (Cross streets, Route Box, Section, Township, Range, Etc.)

4 **ADDRESS** Where you get your Mail (If Different from #2) City State ZIP Code

5 **DATE OF BIRTH** Month Day Year 6 **PLACE OF BIRTH** State Foreign Country 7 **OCCUPATION** 8 **TELEPHONE**
 8-4-60 California 916 123-4567

9 **PARTY REGISTRATION**—Check one box
☐ American Independent Party
☐ Democratic Party
☐ Green Party
☐ Libertarian Party
☐ Peace and Freedom Party
☐ Republican Party
☐ Decline to State
☒ Other Specify _____

10 **HAVE YOU EVER BEEN REGISTERED TO VOTE?** ☒ YES ☐ NO

11 **NAME** John X Doe
ADDRESS 567 Elk Ave
CITY Carmichael **STATE** CA

12 **WARNING:** If you sign this statement even though you know it is untrue, you can be fined and jailed for up to 1 year.
VOTER DECLARATION—Read and Sign Below
☒ I am a U.S. Citizen.
☒ I am at least 18 years old on or before the next election.
☒ I am not in prison or on parole for a felony conviction.
☒ I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that I am the registrant on this form is true and correct.

13 **SIGNATURE**—Sign on line in box below.
 John X. Doe
DATE 8-1-95 **34 H** 763331
 If someone helps fill out or needs this form, see #13 instructions below.

SAMPLE B

ATTENTION VOTER:
 If you do not mail your form personally, have this receipt signed by the person who takes it from you and keep it until you receive your Voter Notification Card. This receipt will be used to investigate any cases in which that person does not mail or deliver the form to the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters within the time limit required by law.

FOR ELECTION INFORMATION CONTACT:
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY
 REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
 2700 BRANCH CENTER RD
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95827-3592
 (916) 366-2255

Person Receiving Registrant Form From Voter
SIGNATURE _____
Address _____
Telephone No. of person or organization calling for registration (if any) _____
Date _____

34 H 76333

APPENDIX B2

Voter Registration and Elections
3700 Branch Center Road
Sacramento, CA 95827-3892

Phone No. (916) 366-4177

FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 159
Sacramento, CA

DO NOT FORWARD
MR JOHN X DOE
1234 FAWN ST
34H 763331

SAMPLE

VOTER NOTIFICATION CARD – SACRAMENTO COUNTY

REGISTRATION DATED: 8/01/95
EFFECTIVE FOR ELECTIONS ON OR AFTER: 8/30/95
ID NUMBER: 34H 763331 99999

MR JOHN X DOE
1234 FAWN ST
SACRAMENTO, CA 95888

APPENDIX B3

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
Department of Voter Registration and Elections

This card certifies that John X. Doe
who resides at 1234 Fawn Street
Sacramento, California 95888
date of birth August 4, 1960
state of birth California registered to vote in
Sacramento County on August 1, 1995
and is still currently registered.

Dated August 1, 1995

Receipt # 37000

SAMPLE

ERNEST R. HAWKINS,
Registrar of Voters

By _____
Deputy Registrar

VRE – 6913 (REV. 1/11/83)